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# THE GOLD YIELD

OF

## NOVA SCOTIA.

### Annual Statistical Exhibit,

BY

A. HEATHERINGTON, F. G. S.

Founder and ex-Editor of the *N. S. Mining Gazette*; author of *A Guide to the Gold Fields*; *The Mining Industries of Nova Scotia*; *A Plea for the Gold Industry*; *Cosmopolite's Statistical Chart of the Gold Yield*, &c.

"Truthful Statistics cannot fail to result beneficially to the country and government."—J. ROSS BROWN, *U. S. Special Commissioner*. (*Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States*.)

"Mineral Resources are but one factor, which must be joined with labor and intelligence to make the product wealth." ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, *Ph., D. U. S. Commissioner of Mining Statistics*. (*The Mines of the West*.)

"The history of modern gold discoveries presents itself to us under one uniform aspect; a long preliminary working, and then a sudden publication and recognition."—J. CALVERT. (*Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland*.)

Eleventh Year—One Hundred and Twentieth Thousand.

HALIFAX, N. S. : MINING GAZETTE OFFICE AND CANADIAN MINES BUREAU.

1876.

NOVA SCOTIA PRINTING COMPANY, Corner Sackville and Granville Streets, Halifax.

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## PREFACE.

THE within Statistics of the Gold Yield of Nova Scotia were commenced in 1876, when the then Local Government ordered several thousand copies for distribution at the Paris Exhibition and elsewhere abroad; the Mines Department annual report only giving an abstract of results for one year, and no retrospective summary. Their publication since has been continued yearly—at first *con amore*, as a scientific recreation, and afterwards, (but not the less impartially,) because the writer had become interested in eligible property requiring aid in its development. Their object is to show the supporters of *bonâ fide* mining industry, that Nova Scotia really is a gold region of some capacity, where judiciously applied capital would obtain profitable returns.

Apart from the financial depression now prevailing throughout the Dominion, Canada never has been in a position to foster speculative enterprise, as the more familiar pursuits of farming, lumbering, ship building and fishing absorb all there is to spare of accumulated wealth.

In ordinary commercial transactions here, 12% per annum is no uncommon rate for accommodation, while for mining operations  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5% a month was often charged with money plentiful, and now it could not be obtained for the latter purposes on any terms.

It is natural, therefore, that one should look to the English Market where capital is abundant, and generally ready to assist legitimate venture.

The unembellished tabular statement of fifteen years' results is preceded by the customary Annual Review, and a republication of the opinion of disinterested authorities concerning this subject, in the belief that, frequent announcement sustained by facts, will eventually gain for it the desired recognition.

A. H.

Canadian Mines Bureau,  
Halifax, N. S., February, 1876.

## 1861-75—REVIEW—1861-75.

**TOTAL YIELD.**—The discovery which led to a general search for gold, and founded the Gold Mining Industry, was made by JOHN GERRISH PULSIFER, a farmer with exploring proclivities, in May 1860, at Mooseland, Old Tangier. Actual mining was not commenced until so late in the year that its statistical history may be considered as beginning with 1861, from which period to the close of 1875 a yield valued at £992,291 has been obtained, without making allowance for quantities not reported amounting, perhaps, to ten per cent. of the whole. Of this gross yield £973,869† was derived from vein-stuff, £12,531‡ from alluvial washings, and £5,890§ from crushed cement. The largest declared aggregate yield in one year was £109,253 for 1867; the largest annual yield of any separate district £57,617 for Waverley, in 1865; the largest annual yield of any single mine (not including a large amount known to have been stolen) £34,910, from the *Tudor*, at Waverley, in 1865; and the largest bar of gold ever cast was 1200 ozs.—£4800—in June of the same year, from the same mine, then the property of MR. LEOPOLD BUEKKNER. The largest return in proportion to the workings is £100,000, from the *Wellington* Mine, the greater part of which was obtained from a 13-inch vein, opened 180 feet in length to 570 feet in depth. The largest district yield is £296,000 obtained at Sherbrooke, mostly within an area of 40 acres.

**ALLUVIAL MINES.**—With the exception of beach washings at the Ovens, which were prosecuted during the years 1861 and 1862, alluvial mining has been almost wholly neglected. Professor B. SILLIMAN and MR. CAMPBELL incline to the opinion that the auriferous *debris* of this Province have been swept beneath the ocean; but MM. J. W. DAWSON, J. A. PHILLIPS, T. STERRY HUNT, the late AUGUSTE MICHEL, and A. R. C. SELWYN, who, in the succession named, have examined and reported on this region, consider that systematic search for alluvial gold might well repay the prospector.

**AVERAGE PER TON.**—The fourteen years' mean—there are no data for 1861—from the crushing of 315,025 colonial tons is equal to 17 dwts. 0.66 grs. per avoirdupois ton. The highest district average for the whole period is 2 ozs. 14 dwt. 2 grs. for Montagu, from the crushing of 5844 tons (of 2240 lbs.) of quartz; the lowest 8 dwts. 22 grs. from 2984 tons crushed in the Unclassified Districts. As concentration is not practised in any one mill, the above averages imperfectly represent the full gold contents of the quartz crushed. The average for Victoria, Australia, for 1874, was 11 dwt., 20.51 grs.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MAN.**—The mean yearly average for all districts amounts to £121 7s. 0d. The highest yearly average for the Province is £158 5s. for 1873; the lowest £38 4s. for 1862. (The average for Victoria, Australia, in 1874 was £99 8s. 3.07d.) The highest district average for the whole period is £179 0s. 6d. for Sherbrooke.

**NUMBER OF MINERS.**—The total number of days' labour declared for fourteen years is 2,489,470, equal to the number expended in *fifty-nine days* in Victoria in the third quarter of 1875. The greatest number of miners employed in any one year by the whole Province was 887 in 1863, and by one district 317—in Waverley—in 1866. The daily provincial mean for the whole period is 570.

**QUARTZ CRUSHED.**—The total quantity crushed amounts in round numbers to 231,272 tons British, or no more than has been treated in five years in *one mine* of comparatively small extent in Australia.

**MILLS.**—At the close of the year 1875 there were 24 mills standing, but not half in constant operation. They average nearly ten stamps apiece, and their aggregate capacity is about 250 tons per 24 hours, or, if the quartz were previously comminuted in a Blake's crusher, 100,000 to 120,000 tons a year.

**MINT VALUE.**—From 38 assays of ingots, weighing in the aggregate 3,508 ozs., by the New York Mint, (obligingly reported by the Bank of Montreal and Messrs. W. L. Lowell & Co., bankers and bullion dealers,) and two analyses made and cited by Professor O. C. Marsh, the mean fineness of Nova Scotia gold would appear to be 948.3 thousandths, worth £4 0s. 6½d. per oz., and the average for each district as follows:—Sherbrooke 947.5; Waverley 945.6; Renfrew 942.7; Wine Harbor 961.6; Montagu 959.2; Oldham 960.2; Tangier 952.8, 981.3\*; Stormont 921.5, 944.0;† Uniacke 930.2; Owen's 920.4\*; Fifteen Mile Stream 944.5; Lawrencetown 944.0; Gay's River 960.6; Caribou 944.7. The valuation in the accompanying tables is therefore within fair bounds.

\* Prof. Marsh. † Mr. R. G. Fraser.

## OPINION OF EMINENT DISINTERESTED AUTHORITIES.

PROFESSOR O. C. MARSH.

(*The Gold of Nova Scotia*, 1861.)

"The great extent of metamorphic strata in Nova Scotia, so similar to the gold-bearing rocks in other countries, and the fact that gold has been found at many widely separate points, would seem to indicate that a new and important source of mineral wealth will soon be added to this already favoured province."

PROFESSOR B. SILLIMAN.

(*Gold Deposits in Nova Scotia*, 1874.)

"There is no reason to fear that there will be any failure in depth in gold product or strength. The formation of the country is on too grand a scale geologically to admit of a doubt on this point, so vital to mining success."

DR. T. STERRY HUNT, F.R.S. &c.

(*The Gold Region of Nova Scotia*. Official, 1868.)

"It may well excite surprise that so little mining has yet been done in Nova Scotia, where gold is known to be spread over an area of not less than 6000 square miles, and where, notwithstanding the want of skill of the early adventurers, and the lack of capital, such remarkable results have been obtained. The lodes of this region, which are very regular in structure, have been shown to preserve their richness to depths of 200 and 300 feet, and from their geological relations there is every reason to believe they will continue unchanged to the greatest attainable depths. To this it may be added that the price of labour is moderate; fuel, both wood and coal, cheap and abundant; the region healthful, and easily accessible from abroad. When all these things are taken into consideration, it would appear that no other gold mining region offers such inducements to the introduction of capital and skilled labour, and that these alone are required to make Nova Scotia one of the great gold-producing regions of the world."

MR. AUGUSTE MICHEL.

(*Ibid*. Quoted by Dr. Hunt.)

"I am of the opinion that an unnecessary discouragement has had as much to do with the failure of certain gold-mining enterprises in Nova Scotia as the want of scientific knowledge and the neglect of proper preparations, and that many of the mines now abandoned as unprofitable will be again taken up with advantage."

PROFESSOR J. W. DAWSON, F.R.S.

(*Notes on New Points in Acadia Geology*, 1869.)

"All that I have seen tends to confirm the high opinion which I have elsewhere expressed of the extent and value of the auriferous veins of Nova Scotia, and my belief that a much larger amount of capital than at present might be profitably expended in their exploration, both in the larger extension of the workings in many of the areas now known to be productive, and in the opening up of new districts."

MR. J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, M.E.,

(*Gold Mining and the Gold Discoveries made since 1851. The Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver*, 1867.)

"It is manifest from the characteristics of the localities in which the precious metal has already been discovered, and the great extent of the gold-bearing portions of the Province, that ere long Nova Scotia will take an important position among gold-producing countries."

"The thickness of its auriferous veins is perhaps less than those of California and some other countries; but they are, generally speaking, richer in visible gold than the average of those I have seen in any other part of the world. It must also be taken into consideration that Nova Scotia possesses many decided advantages over both California and Australia. Each of these countries is situated at a great distance from Europe, and can only be reached after a long and expensive passage, and, as a natural consequence, wages were for a long time exceedingly high, and provisions proportionately dear. Nova Scotia, on the contrary, is within an easy distance both from Europe and the United States of America, and possesses a considerable settled population of intelligent, industrious, and sober people, eminently adapted, after a little experience, to become steady and efficient miners. The whole of the gold-bearing portion of the Province also lies within a convenient distance from the coast, which abounds with magnificent harbors, affording ample security to shipping, whilst wood in large quantities is to be everywhere procured for all descriptions of mining uses, and an abundant supply of water is generally to be met with for the purposes of washing and amalgamation."

"There appears to be no reason for believing that gold mining will not become one of the most profitable and lasting industries of Nova Scotia."

Professor ALFRED R. C. SELWYN, F. R. S.,

*Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, &c., &c. (Notes and Observations on the Gold Fields of Quebec, 1871.)*

"The reason why two-thirds of the crushing power in Nova Scotia is standing idle seems at first sight somewhat inexplicable. It is evidently not the poverty of the quartz; neither is it, as I can vouch from personal observation, owing to any deficiency in the quantity which the veins, if properly worked, are calculated to produce, and we are, therefore, forced to conclude that it arises from the unskillful, wasteful, and improvident manner in which the business has ordinarily been conducted, creating general apathy, and utterly destroying the confidence of investors. Many instances could be given of yields far less per ton than the quantity now lost at every mill in Nova Scotia having sufficed, under careful management, to give a fair profit to the adventurers. These results are due to the practical and intelligent application of the lessons taught by experience, and if this experience is utilized, and as intelligently applied in Nova Scotia as it has been in Australia, there is no reason why equally satisfactory results should not be achieved."

Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F. C. S. & c.,

*(On the Gold Ore of Nova Scotia, 1871.)*

"I am of opinion that a moderate amount of English capital and enterprise would soon make this colony one of the most successful gold regions on the globe."

Professor WARINGTON W. SMYTH, F. R. S.,

*(Before the Society of Arts, 25th May, 1870, when discussing "Gold Mining and its Prospects in Nova Scotia." By Professor H. Y. HIND.)*

"As an old dabbler in gold mines in various parts of the world, I can not help feeling much interested with regard to a colony so near the seaboard, and which appears to offer so many inducements to capitalists who embark in mining enterprise. It appeared quite clear that there was throughout a great part of this region a sufficiently large portion of gold extending throughout these quartzose deposits, whether beds or veins, to pay well for mining enterprise. Was it not possible, then, instead of 600 or 800 men, to employ 6000 or 8000, or even more, in raising gold, to the advantage of all concerned? Undoubtedly it ought to be so, for there was no doubt here there was a gold field such as was seldom to be met with. There ought to be machinery and appliances brought to bear upon these mines such as would ensure a very handsome return to capital invested in undertakings intended to last over a long series of years. This was a point of almost imperial importance, for it appeared that up to the present time the resources of the country had been developed to a pitifully small extent; and no doubt this was because the undertaking had been conducted by persons unprovided with money, or with that intelligent guidance which it might be presumed they would have had if the matter had been taken in hand by persons better provided with money, without a good supply of which nothing could be successfully carried on. In spite of previous causes of failure, it was evident that many of them would disappear the moment that large capitalists were prepared to go into the matter, because if large companies were formed in England they would of course employ agents familiar with the machinery and appliances requisite for successful mining, who would open workings upon a very different scale from anything that had yet been attempted."



YEAR.	YIELD OF GOLD.										MINERS.		QUARTZ	Tons of 2,000 lb	Last day of the Year.	YEAR.
	AVERAGE.										MINERS.		CRUSHED			
	TOTAL.		From Quartz		Per Miner.		Daily		Total		Wks.	Mills.	Mam.			
	OZS.	DWT. GR.	Per 100 lb	Per 100 lb	Daily s. d.	Yearly. £ s d	Daily s. d.	Yearly. £ s d	Total days*							

# SHERBROOKE.

U. S. C.																			
1861	1,100	0	0	0	0	50	390	7	3	132	7	10	72	22,464	861.0	4	0	2	
2	2,023	0	0	2	12	15	50	390	7	3	132	7	10	72	22,464	861.0	4	0	2
3	3,304	14	12	1	1	0	22	767	8	0	132	3	10	100	31,290	3,454.2	5	0	3
4	3,419	14	20	1	8	14	30	615	8	4	130	15	10	105	32,630	2,673.0	5	12	4
5	3,424	1	21	1	10	13	32	718	11	11	185	14	4	74	23,010	2,511.14	4	8	5
6	5,829	13	8	2	5	18	49	030	20	0	323	9	10	72	22,490	2,853.12	4	15	6
7	9,468	18	0	1	8	17	39	708	21	1	328	9	4	115	35,958	7,378.1	5	10	7
8	7,070	0	5	1	15	23	17	173	0	6	148	4	0	191	59,540	9,880.4	10	13	8
9	5,546	11	16	0	19	19	11	574	10	7	164	19	0	135	41,964	11,500.11	11	17	9
70	7,134	4	0	14	9	15	520	12	0	187	9	4	157	48,880	11,423.5	11	13	70	
1	6,579	19	7	10	15	11	375	10	4	161	9	4	163	50,856	13,882.16	12	12	1	
2	4,188	9	21	17	21	19	173	8	0	136	13	6	122	38,246	5,243.0	12	10	2	
3	5,026	0	4	15	16	10	783	12	0	199	7	6	101	31,460	7,187.0	12	7	3	
4	4,037	1	2	16	15	17	843	10	7	164	15	6	98	30,570	5,430.0	3	7	4	
1875	5,818	15	10	1	0	5	21	575	12	0	187	16	10	124	38,083	6,443.0	0	3	1875
61-75	73,966	4	6	17	6	18	524	11	53	179	0	6	116	597,957	90,726.5	3	9	61-75	

# WAVERLEY.

1861	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1861	
2	1,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
3	2,380	6	3	7	21	8	457	3	4	50	18	4	187	53,344	6,754.19	5	
4	6,410	4	22	15	13	16	552	5	10	90	12	2	283	88,244	9,238.9	6	
5	14,404	4	9	1	5	18	27	615	13	4	205	17	10	280	87,308	12,518.7	5
6	8,012	17	11	11	12	12	340	7	0	109	0	0	317	98,590	16,750.0	0	
7	3,942	5	2	8	10	9	092	6	0	105	19	0	149	46,430	10,510.0	0	
8	2,387	8	22	8	9	8	992	5	2	80	11	0	118	36,972	6,372.0	4	
9	1,591	14	10	0	2	9	766	7	7	118	5	4	54	16,790	3,915.15	4	
70	811	5	21	6	22	7	433	4	9	74	14	8	43	13,554	2,619.0	4	
1	1,427	18	12	11	13	12	361	6	7	101	19	10	56	17,472	2,772.10	4	
2	1,047	17	0	13	7	14	252	6	8	102	9	4	41	12,768	1,761.0	0	
3	1,009	0	0	11	5	12	032	0	0	93	1	8	43	13,520	2,013.0	0	
4	1,553	12	15	1	0	16	22	168	9	11	155	7	3	40	12,480	1,682.6	3
1875	1,740	1	0	1	9	16	31	806	7	4	114	8	0	60	18,807	1,313.0	2
61-75	40,875	14	7	13	8	14	297	6	105	107	4	3	130	568,291	81,961.0	2	

# RENFREW.

1861	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1861
2	308	0	0	2	0	8	43	229	2	3	35	4	0	35	10,920	171.0	3	0	2
3	785	7	7	1	10	13	32	739	3	0	46	8	0	68	21,216	574.17	4	0	3
4	1,172	6	5	1	1	9	22	802	7	8	119	14	0	39	12,220	1,220.1	5	3	4
5	1,968	10	18	1	4	9	20	109	5	7	87	0	10	46	14,430	927.1	7	12	5
6	6,429	15	11	3	3	25	081	13	6	211	3	8	123	38,142	6,008.4	7	10	6	
7	7,964	19	2	1	4	12	26	267	10	4	160	18	0	197	61,308	7,222.5	5	12	7
8	3,373	14	9	12	14	13	507	6	10	106	6	8	127	39,598	5,904.5	6	8	8	
9	3,097	15	7	9	13	10	243	7	2	111	12	8	111	34,656	7,258.9	6	10	9	
70	1,171	18	11	7	19	8	671	8	3	129	6	2	39	11,310	3,243.15	5	10	70	
1	1,179	17	16	10	17	11	405	8	7	134	4	0	35	10,972	2,463.10	5	4	1	
2	323	3	8	8	11	9	071	4	7	71	3	8	18	5,698	855.0	6	2	2	
3	59	19	18	5	6	5	631	2	3	36	16	4	0	2,928	255.0	4	1	3	
4	3	3	7	7	2	7	505	10	12	13	2	1	1	312	16.0	4	1	4	
1875	47	16	6	9	11	10	155	5	6	86	9	0	3	690	113.0	1	3	1875	
61-75	27,960	4	5	16	13	17	749	8	13	127	5	0	60	263,420	30,320.7	1	3	61-75	

# WINE-HARBOR.

1861	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1861
2	1,088	0	0	2	2	23	40	063	10	7	164	13	6	41	12,792	880.0	3	0	2
3	3,718	2	19	1	2	20	24	485	7	9	121	0	0	124	38,688	3,644.10	4	0	3
4	4,033	3	7	1	1	20	23	469	10	2	218	10	10	74	22,984	4,136.0	4	10	4
5	2,290	5	14	12	20	13	777	10	7	165	10	8	53	16,588	3,832.18	4	6	5	
6	1,012	8	4	12	1	12	012	9	2	143	7	0	28	8,314	1,831.15	4	9	6	
7	845	18	14	11	8	12	150	5	1	78	17	0	43	13,390	1,070.2	3	8	7	
8	1,248	6	3	9	12	10	195	4	4	67	4	8	74	23,166	2,938.11	4	5	8	
9	719	8	19	5	21	6	333	2	10	43	17	6	66	20,462	2,726.12	5	3	9	
70	914	15	14	9	16	9	315	5	11	142	2	2	26	8,034	2,356.15	5	2	70	
1	1,538	6	16	11	13	12	611	10	11	170	18	6	36	11,532	2,927.10	5	3	1	
2	2,572	10	18	1	4	23	26	739	23	4	363	3	8	28	8,440	2,309.0	5	1	2
3	2,900	0	3	19	18	21	173	12	7	196	14	8	41	12,088	2,267.0	4	2	3	
4	633	11	6	11	21	12	744	9	0	140	15	10	18	5,616	1,193.0	4	2	4	
1875	492	11	22	9	16	10	370	10	0	156	0	0	12	3,942	1,140.0	3	3	1875	
61-75	24,367	9	15	15	14	16	718	9	14	142	4	3	47	207,236	33,904.2	3	3	61-75	

YEAR.	YIELD OF GOLD.										MINERS.		QUARTZ CRUSHED	MILLS. Last day of the Year.	MINES.	YEAR.
	AVERAGE.										Daily Mean.	Total Days of Work.				
	TOTAL.	From Quartz.			Per Miner.											
		Per ozs. dwt. gr.	Per 2,240 lb	Per 100 lb	Daily. s. d.	Yearly. £ s d										

### MONTAGU.

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YEAR.	YIELD OF GOLD.							MINERS.		QUARTZ CRUSHED	MILLS.	MILES.	Last day of the Year.	YEAR.
	AVERAGE.							Daily Mean.	Total Daily Work.					
	TOTAL.	From Quartz.		Per Miner.										
		Per ozs. dwt. gr.	Per 2,340 lb	Per 100 lb	Daily. s. d.	Yearly. £ s d								
										Tons of 2,000 lb				

#### UNLACKE.

		O. D.	G.									
1800	72 16 9	2 17 5	61 321	4 5	68 10 8	4	1,320	28.10	1	2	1866	
7	1,622 13 20	18 11	19 791	9 1	141 18 0	46	14,274	1,967.15	3	7	7	
8	3,247 3 17	18 18	20 112	9 4	145 5 2	89	27,898	3,874.15	5	18	8	
9	1,807 3 12	18 4	14 129	0 6	105 10 4	71	22,022	3,171.13	6	11	9	
70	566 14 5	7 2	7 579	7 3	113 16 4	20	6,214	1,794.10	6	4	70	
1	390 17 3	8 23	9 623	0 8	103 14 4	14	4,342	900. 0	4	1	1	
2	241 10 0	14 20	15 923	9 11	154 11 2	6	1,950	364. 0	4	2	2	
3	129 8 18	14 16	15 689	8 5	132 3 8	4	1,222	198. 0	4	.....	3	
4	14 1 0	10 13	17 747	8 7	56 4 0	1	312	19. 0	2	2	4	
1875	139 3 3	9 18	10 470	4 2	66 13 0	8	2,643	319. 0	1	2	1875	
66-75	8,261 11 15	14 15	15 990	8 0	125 3 0	26	82,203	12,637. 3	1	2	66-75	

#### CARIBOU.

1869	1,001 0 23	14 4	15 178	7 3	112 15 10	35	11,076	1,582.17	2	3	1869
70	613 11 2	18 4	19 490	7 0	117 14 4	21	6,500	755. 0	2	2	70
1	504 15 23	1 3 14	25 458	13 7	212 10 10	10	2,964	479.13	2	3	1
2	209 15 0	12 13	13 680	7 8	110 17 0	7	2,184	308. 0	2	2	2
3	17 16 12	19 0	20 371	4 7	71 6 0	1	312	21. 0	2	.....	3
4	308 10 23	1 4 19	29 562	0 0	105 6 0	14	4,368	333. 0	2	2	4
1875	446 12 19	1 7 4	29 130	9 0	152 2 0	12	3,675	308. 0	1	2	1875
66-75	3,162 3 6	18 3	19 422	8 1	126 10 6	14	31,079	3,907.10	1	2	66-75

#### OVENS.

1861	1,850	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1861				
2	361	0	0	1	24 000	5	1	80	4	4	18	5,016	50. 0	1	1	2	2
3	76	5	14	16	17	17 930	1	3	20	6	10	16	4,680	102. 2	1	2	3
1864	5	2	16	6	19	7 270	3	2	40	5	8	3	130	16.19	1	1	1864
61-64	2,202	8	6	17	10	18 657	3	4	52	19	2	11	10,426	169. 1	.....	.....	61-64

#### UNCLASSIFIED.

1864	5	61	9	8	10	11	11 230	1	0	15	15	6	12	4,862	21.10	2	4	1864
	6	47	3	8	6	17	7 210	1	6	23	16	8	8	2,470	101.18	2	2	5
	7	248	10	19	1	0	3 21 786	4	4	98	3	4	15	4,550	250.10	2	2	6
	8	39	6	17	17	14	18 831	7	7	9	16	8	16	4,992	16. 0	2	4	7
	9	44	4	15	6	17	7 7	1	5	22	11	8	10	3,042	136. 0	5	2	8
	70	394	11	19	7	18	8 7	3	5	53	16	2	29	9,152	622. 9	6	10	9
	1	378	5	15	5	13	5 7	3	10	59	6	8	26	7,956	812.17	8	2	70
	2	112	2	10	8	5	8 798	3	2	49	16	8	9	2,808	281. 0	9	1	1
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	54	11	14	6	9	6 858	2	6	39	13	10	5	1,716	101. 0	8	1	3
	1875	156	2	4	15	0	16 798	3	1	48	0	8	13	4,056	253. 0	6	2	4
		354	1	1	11	17	12 508	3	3	128	8	9	11	3,441	676. 0	3	2	1875
64-75		1,890	8	10	8	22	9 578	3	1	47	13	8	14	40,045	3,342. 4	3	2	64-75

#### GAY'S RIVER.

1872	402 0 13	2 21	3 080	5 9	88 10 7	18	5,968	2,552. 0	1	1	1872
3	352 17 33	2 20	3 970	9 11	155 8 9	9	2,834	2,750. 0	1	1	3
4	406 14 14	3 12	3 760	11 11	180 13 10	10	3,130	2,070. 0	1	1	4
1875	250 18 1	2 16	2 851	10 2	158 1 7	6	1,981	2,000. 0	1	1	1875
72-75	1,472 11 3	3 4	3 404	8 8	135 4 0	11	13,603	10,380. 0	1	1	72-75

#### LAWRENCETOWN.

1861	100 0 0											1861
2	75 0 0	3 7 5	72 000	4 10	75 0 0	4	1,248	25. 0	1	1	2	2
3	64 17 12	11 18	12 607	2 9	43 5 0	6	1,872	123.10	1	1	3	3
8	272 2 7	15 21	17 000	2 3	35 8 0	31	9,594	382.17	1	1	8	8
1869	30 0 20	4 20	5 174	3 10	59 11 8	20	6,292	139. 7	1	1	1869	1869
61-69	542 0 15	14 17	15 789	1 10	20 0 4	15	19,006	670.14	1	1	61-69	61-69

These Tables are approved by the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE OF CANADA, and cited by the UNITED STATES BUREAU OF STATISTICS, all CONSULAR AUTHORITIES, and the INDUSTRIAL PRESS of both hemispheres, as a Standard of Reference, and the only comprehensive Exhibit published of Nova Scotia's Gold Product.

Halifax, N. S., February, 1876.

# 1861-75.—THE GOLD YIELD OF NOVA SCOTIA.—1861-75. BY A. HEATHERINGTON, F. G. S. (Compiled from Corrected Official Records.)

DISTRICT AND PARISH.	GROSS YIELD.			GOLD FROM ALLUVIONS AND CEMENTS (Round Total Quantity.)			AVERAGE YIELD.			PER MINER.			MINERS.		MILLS.	At the end of the year.	MILLS.	DISTRICT AND PARISH.				
	Total QUANTITY.	VALUE.		Oz. dwt. gr.	s	d	Per 100 lb.	Per Ton.	Per 2,000 lb.	DAILY.	YEARLY.	Stg.	Ct. S.	Ct. S.					Total Labor.	Daily Mean.	No.	No.
		At £4 Sterling per oz.	At \$10 40/6 Canada Currency per oz.																			
SHEERBOREE.....	73,969 4	6 250,594 7	2 970,913 90	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	SHEERBOREE.			
WATERLEY.....	49,515 14	5 108,240 16	2 526,712 08	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	WATERLEY.			
RENFREW.....	21,729 0	0 15 97,469 18	6 474,353 63	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	RENFREW.			
WISE HARBOR.....	2,267 0	0 15 97,469 18	6 474,353 63	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	WISE HARBOR.			
NOVA SCOTIA.....	15,808 17	21 63,227 11	6 397,707 53	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	NOVA SCOTIA.			
OLDHAM.....	15,785 12	3 63,142 8	6 397,707 53	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	OLDHAM.			
TANGHER.....	12,503 8	13 50,373 14	2 245,152 92	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	TANGHER.			
STORMONT.....	8,291 11	11 43,364 1	2 160,825 45	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	STORMONT.			
UNIAKKE.....	10,496 0	11 43,364 1	2 160,825 45	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	UNIAKKE.			
OYERS.....	8,291 11	11 43,364 1	2 160,825 45	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	OYERS.			
CARIBOU.....	2,267 0	0 15 97,469 18	6 474,353 63	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	CARIBOU.			
UNCLASSIFIED.....	1,890 8	16 7,561 14	8 36,800 48	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	UNCLASSIFIED.			
CLAY'S RIVER.....	1,472 11	3 5,890 4	6 28,665 75	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	CLAY'S RIVER.			
LAWRENCE'S.....	542 0	15 2,108 2	6 10,551 34	385 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	LAWRENCE'S.			
TOTAL.....	248,072 14	22 992,290 19	8 4,820,149 46	4,065 9	118,244 15	4 8 17	9 06 7	9 91 189 3 121	7 0 590 55 315,025 6	570 2,489,470	24	42	1861.	500	158,000	30	39	1862.				
1861.....	6,000 0	0 24,000 0	6 116,800 00	2,000 0	0 24,000 0	6 116,800 00	2,000 0	0 24,000 0	6 116,800 00	2,000 0	0 24,000 0	6 116,800 00	2,000 0	0 24,000 0	6 116,800 00	2,000 0	0 24,000 0	6 116,800 00	1861.			
1862.....	7,275 0	0 29,100 0	10 373,567 10	285 0	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1862.			
1863.....	14,001 13	13 80,001 14	2 389,779 65	58 12	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1863.			
1864.....	25,454 4	8 101,816 17	4 496,508 75	112 16	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1864.			
1865.....	25,304 13	2 100,818 12	4 496,508 75	69 19	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1865.			
1866.....	27,314 11	11 109,258 5	10 581,725 15	69 19	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1866.			
1867.....	29,541 6	10 82,165 5	8 390,831 15	177 18	11,929 10	1 16 11	6 6 9	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1867.			
1868.....	17,808 0	9 71,472 0	8 386,720 90	177 18	11,929 10	1 16 11	6 6 9	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1868.			
1869.....	19,809 0	9 71,472 0	8 386,720 90	177 18	11,929 10	1 16 11	6 6 9	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1869.			
1870.....	13,094 17	6 52,379 9	9 254,913 35	352 17	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1870.			
1871.....	11,852 7	19 47,409 11	2 230,726 50	352 17	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1871.			
1872.....	9,140 13	9 36,502 13	6 177,993 33	352 17	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1872.			
1873.....	11,208 14	19 44,854 19	2 218,116 80	352 17	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1873.			
1874.....	9,140 13	9 36,502 13	6 177,993 33	352 17	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1874.			
1875.....	11,208 14	19 44,854 19	2 218,116 80	352 17	15,224 15	10 5 17	6 46 11	14 297 11	21 9 13	8 25 6	1 5 2 2 179 0	5 2 31 69	81,931 0	130	508,291	2	3	9	1875.			
TOTAL.....	348,072 14	22 992,290 19	8 4,820,149 46	4,065 9	118,244 15	4 8 17	9 06 7	9 91 189 3 121	7 0 590 55 315,025 6	570 2,489,470	24	42	1861.	500	158,000	30	39	1862.				

1874.....	9,140	13	9	96,502	13	8	218,106	89	250	18	1	21,148	17	149	19	177	9	92	2	379	132	11	0	442	23	0	1,723	0	570	2,480,470	24	42	TOTAL.
1875.....	11,208	14	19	44,864	19	2	218,106	89	250	18	1	21,148	17	149	19	177	9	92	2	379	132	11	0	442	23	0	1,723	0	570	2,480,470	24	42	TOTAL.
TOTAL.....	218,072	14	22,922	200	19	8	4,829,149	46	4,695	9	1	18,244	13	48	17	696	7	91	1	893	121	7	0	590	55	315,025	6	570	2,480,470	24	42	TOTAL.	

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